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National Bee-Keepers' Convention, St. Louis—Sept. 27-30

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

WEEKLY—\$1.00 A YEAR.

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44th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPT. 1, 1904.

No. 35.

WEEKLY



QUEEN-REARING APIARY OF H. G. QUIRIN, OF HURON CO., OHIO.

**** THE AIKIN HONEY-BAG ****

If you are a producer of Extracted Honey, here is something worth investigating. It is now proved a success. Last year we sent out many bags as a trial. This year we find it hard to obtain bags enough to supply the demand. They are being used almost everywhere. If your honey candies soft it will candy harder in these bags. There is no loss as in the case of glass jars. They are not hard to fill. They bring the selling price of honey down where everybody can buy. Develop a home market. No package is as cheap and attractive as the AIKIN HONEY-BAG.

Attractive
but Cheap.

xx

Brings Trade
and holds it.



We will print in name and address of producer or dealer, in different quantities, at the following schedule of prices for any size:

Lots of 100	\$.30
Lots of 25050
Lots of 50075
Lots of 1000	1.00

For each additional 1000 add 50 cents. Each change of name and address counts as a separate order. For instance, 1000 bags printed with four different names and addresses, 250 of each, would be \$2.00; with 10 different names, \$3.00, etc. As the bags must be printed before they are made up and coated, we can not change the label except in lots of 10,000 or over. We have some plain

2-lb. size of dark-drab paper which we can furnish plain at \$2.00 per 1000 less than prices quoted above, or we can print a smaller special label in one color at above rates extra for printing.

We did not include these bags in our catalog this year because we wanted to see them more generally tested in different sections of the country, and proven a satisfactory package everywhere before doing so. We are prepared to supply them, and have arranged for a 1-lb. size in addition to the four other sizes sold heretofore. We are now supplied with all sizes.

1-LB. SIZE, 3½ x 5¾.	
100.....	\$.65
500.....	3.00
1000.....	5.50
5000 @.....	5.25

2-LB. SIZE, 5x7¾.

100.....	\$.80
500.....	3.75
1000.....	7.00
5000 @.....	6.60

3½-LB. SIZE, 6x9¾.

100.....	\$1.00
500.....	4.75
1000.....	8.75
5000 @.....	8.25

5-LB. SIZE, 7x10.

100.....	\$ 1.20
500.....	5.50
1000.....	10.50
5000 @.....	10.00

10-LB. SIZE, 10x10¾.

100.....	\$ 1.50
500.....	7.00
1000.....	13.50
5000 @.....	13.00

THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY,

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AND MANY AGENTS.

AMERICAN ESTABLISHED IN 1861 BEE JOURNAL



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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPT. 1, 1904.

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Editorial Comments

Foul-Brood Legislation in England.

This seems to be the leading topic in the British Bee Journal at the present time. In this country there is scarcely a dissenting voice among bee-keepers themselves as to the desirability of strict foul-brood laws; the only trouble is to get the legislatures to wake up enough to act. But in England bee-keepers themselves are very much divided, those who have had no experience with the disease thinking that it can be fought by individual effort. To this writer in the British Bee Journal pertinently replies:

Of what use is care, cleanliness, new blood, strong colonies, special treatment, when your skep neighbor over the hedge has a hotbed and hatchery of the disease capable of contaminating a whole countryside, so that your strong colonies are decimated in spite of your persistent and painstaking efforts?

Showing perhaps better than anything else the divided opinion in that country is a circular sent out to the various county associations by the Council of the British Bee-Keepers' Association asking to be told:

1. If your Association is, or is not, in favor of legislation?
2. Will your County Council support, or put in force, an Act, if obtained?
3. Is your Association prepared to contribute toward the cost of securing a Bill, and if so, what sum?

The preliminary cost of getting an Act through parliament, if indeed action can be secured at all, is estimated at from \$750 to \$2500.

All of which should give a very comfortable feeling to the bee-keepers in those States which, with so much less trouble and expense, have secured efficient laws on this important matter. Let the good work not flag, however; so long as there is a single State in the Union without an efficient foul-brood law, that State is a menace to every other State.

Get the Sections Finished Up.

When working for section honey it is desirable to have a few unfinished sections left over as baits for the next season, but usually there are more of such baits than are desired. The outer sections, and especially the corner ones, are the last to be finished, and it is the practice of some to take off a super without waiting for these laggards. Then the unfinished sections are massed in a super and returned to the bees to be finished, such supers of sections being

dubbed "go-backs" by Dr. Miller. He claims that good work is done in getting these "go-backs" finished, the supers of them not being distinguishable from other supers of sections except by the word "gob" (short for "go-back") penciled on one of the central sections.

S. T. Pettit thinks there is no need for uneven work, using perforated followers at each side of the super, thus getting the outside sections finished as soon as the others.

Building Cells Upon Capped Cells.

Every bee-keeper knows that a honey-comb has two sets of cells, one on each side of the septum, and some have noticed that occasionally there is a third set. If a comb of honey is sealed over, and then moved so that there is any considerable space more than a quarter of an inch between it and the opposing surface, the bees may commence building another set of cells right upon the sealed surface. It is well to know that every drop of honey contained in the cells thus covered over by the extra set of cells is a dead loss, and might just as well be so much wood. The bees seem to think that when they come to the bottom of these surface cells they have reached the septum, and there is no use to try to go farther; and they may starve with at least a little honey easily in reach. So when you find comb built over cappings, be sure to dig down through the cappings, if it be only to punch a small hole into each cell.

Rate of Bees' Flight.

D. M. M., one of the leading correspondents of the British Bee Journal, thinks that bees, when going out without a load, may go as fast as 30 miles an hour, or a mile in two minutes; but returning they may take anywhere from 5 to 10 minutes for a mile. He says:

I have what I consider fairly reliable proof that they can travel 30 miles an hour, but I can adduce no evidence to prove it. While I believe that they *can* do so, however, I am quite confident that they rarely do. My belief is that, though in making for the foraging grounds, they easily travel a mile in three minutes, yet on their return they frequently take double that time; and I know, on occasions, they may take ten minutes. I have watched them hundreds of times approaching home heavily laden, and I know that for a considerable distance I have paced them at the above speed. In watching them leaving or returning to their hives, I made elaborate observations for given distances, and these bore me out in these conclusions.

Looking for Queen-Cells.

With not a few bee-keepers, especially of those who work for comb honey, one of the chief labors of the honey season is looking for queen-cells. It is no small help to know where to look for cells. No need to look in the center of a comb evenly filled with brood for cells prepared for

swarming. On the edge of a comb is the usual place, a new comb being preferred to older ones. But if there is a jog or a hole in the central part of one of the central combs, that's the place the bees will be sure to start cells if they start any. They may start a number in other parts of the hive as well, but if none are started there, no need to look elsewhere. George Demuth, in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, gives the following plan to lessen the labor of searching for cells:

"Place a comb in the center of the brood-nest, said comb having an opening in its center formed by means of two pieces, $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 6$, spaced $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart by being tacked to blocks of that thickness. This little frame is inserted in the comb horizontally, and the top-bar of the frame is painted red, or otherwise marked. On opening a hive, draw out this comb. If no cells appear in this opening, there are none in this hive. All other combs must be perfect (not contain openings), and it is better if they are built solid to the bottom-bar by having been inverted."

The Dadants and French Bee-Keeping.

C. P. Dadant has been secured as one of the chief contributors of *l'Apiculteur*, the oldest and most thoroughly established of the 22 bee-journals of France. To those who know something of the history of French bee-keeping during the last half of the nineteenth century, that is a wonderfully significant statement.

Thirty-five years ago the elder Dadant began to advocate advanced methods of bee-keeping in the French journals, and met with severe opposition. M. Hamet, at that time editor of *l'Apiculteur*, was especially bitter in his opposition, maintaining the use of skeps, or box-bives, in preference to movable-frame hives. Mr. Dadant, however, from his home in Illinois, sturdily kept up the fight all through the years, and to him is mainly due the advance in French bee-keeping to-day. The giving of the place of honor to the son by the same journal, which was his father's bitterest foe, is a graceful acknowledgment of the great debt owed to that father by all the French bee-keepers.

Miscellaneous Items

Mr. T. F. Bingham, of Clare Co., Mich., wrote as follows, Aug. 17:

"We have a small early crop of finest honey. Bees are getting a little from buckwheat, etc., now, but not much. The weather is cool, dry, and windy—no honey in the air."

Mr. C. H. Hare, of Pawnee Co., Nebr., gave us a short call last week. He reports a good honey crop in his part of the country, and also a good bee-supply trade. It seems that at least in some parts of the country the bees have done well. We are inclined to think that there will be a fair crop of honey generally."

Mr. J. L. Strong, of Page Co., Iowa, on Aug. 26, sent us a clipping, which is in substance as follows:

Harry Strong and Roscoe Flowers were out on a hunting and fishing excursion, when one of the saddest accidents it has been our duty to chronicle occurred. When they reached the river near the Thomas Whitehall farm, Roscoe got out of the spring wagon in which they were riding, and had gotten the boat which they were going to use, when he heard the report of a shotgun. Harry had started to drive over the bridge which crosses the river at that place, holding a small single-barreled shotgun between his legs, when a jolt of the wagon jarred the trigger, sending a charge of shot into his left arm and shoulder. Harry

was taken to Mr. Whitehall's home, to which a physician was immediately summoned, and the boy's father was sent for. Everything possible was done to save Harry's life, but he lived less than 24 hours after the accident, and was laid to rest on the evening of Aug. 25. Harry was 17 years old, and the son of Mr. J. L. Strong.

Mr. Strong, the father of Harry, is one of our queen-advertisers. If there has been any delay in filling orders, his customers who read the American Bee Journal will now know the cause. All will join us in extending sympathy to the bereaved parents of Harry Strong.

Wisconsin and Minnesota Bee-Keepers to St. Louis.—Mr. L. F. Hanegan, of Glenwood, Wis., writes as follows about taking a carload of bee-keepers to the St. Louis convention this month:

I am planning to get together a car of bee-keepers to go to the St. Louis convention, to leave St. Paul the morning of Sept. 26, via Chicago. If we get 20 members we get a car direct to World's Fair gates from here without charge. Car-fare for the round-trip is \$13.00; no sleeper. Sleeper can be had Chicago to St. Louis for \$2.00. Already 12 are planning to go with coach party. I intend to spend some time at the Minnesota State Fair in talking up this trip and the National Association. Any one can join this car at any point on the Wisconsin Central Railway or at Chicago.

L. F. HANEGAN.

Amerikanische Bienenzucht, by Hans Buschbauer, is a bee-keeper's handbook of 138 pages, which is just what our German friends will want. It is fully illustrated, and neatly bound in cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00; or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.75. Address all orders to this office.

Some Expert Opinion

"In the multitude of counsellors there is safety."—BIBLE.

Collective Name for Queen-Bee and Her Progeny.

13.—(a) Is it desirable in modern bee-literature, to adopt a fixed nomenclature or name for the mother (queen) bee and her progeny, when domiciled in the hive?

(b) What word, words, or name, should be in common use when speaking of the mother (queen) bee and her progeny or attaches, when located in a hive?

G. M. DOOLITTLE (N. Y.)—b. Colony.

P. H. ELWOOD (N. Y.)—a. Yes. b. Colony.

MRS. J. M. NULL (Mo.)—a. Yes. b. Colony.

EUGENE SECOR (Iowa)—a. Yes. b. Colony.

C. H. DIBBERN (Ill.)—a. I think not. b. A colony.

C. DAVENPORT (Minn.)—a. Possibly. b. I hardly know.

N. E. FRANCE (Wis.)—The average bee-keeper does not care for it.

J. M. HAMBAUGH (Nev.)—a. I don't know. b. I don't know.

L. STACHELHAUSEN (Tex.)—I am not competent to answer these questions.

C. P. DADANT (Ill.)—The names "queen" and "colony" seem to answer sufficiently.

S. T. PETTIT (Ont.)—a. Yes. b. Before swarming, "a stock;" after swarming, "a first swarm."

PROF. A. J. COOK (Calif.)—a. Yes. b. Queen, as distinct from virgin queen. This is a long custom, and is O. K.

ADRIAN GETAZ (Tenn.)—a. Yes. b. I don't know. Normal colony. Queen-family. Bee-family, or something like that might do.

DR. C. C. MILLER (Ill.)—a. Well—er—yes, as nearly

fixed as possible. b. "Colony" is a word that generally answers the purpose; sometimes "swarm," and sometimes "nucleus."

JAS. A. STONE (Ill.)—a. I had never thought of such a need. b. I know of no word more suitable than the one now in use—"colony."

O. O. POPPLETON (Fla.)—I don't believe that I understand these questions. The word "colony" covers what is asked for, but it also includes more, viz.: combs and hive.

R. C. AIKIN (Colo.)—I use the term "colony." 'Tis probably not strictly correct, but I know of no better, and it is common usage so to describe or name. Guess better keep on so.

JAMES A. GREEN (Colo.)—a. There would be some advantage in having a definite name. b. Until something better is brought forward, I think the present term "colony" should be used.

E. S. LOVESY (Utah)—a and b. I don't think so. The main thing to do, as I take it, is to keep track of the age of the queen and her working capacity, then you know how to operate under almost any condition.

DR. J. P. H. BROWN (Ga.)—a. It is very desirable. b. *Mother-bee* would be much better than the word "queen," which does not express anything functional or characteristic of the insect. The names that are now applied to the other inmates of the hive are sufficiently expressive.

R. L. TAYLOR (Mich.)—a. Certainly, if I comprehend the question, but not an exclusive one; but is there not one already adopted? b. The word "colony," to be modified by an appropriate adjective to indicate any defect or excellence as "a queenless colony;" while nucleus is a convenient word for a very small colony.

E. WHITCOMB (Nebr.)—a. I never could see any use in such a procedure. Animals have more or less intelligence and learn to know their names; insects never do. If in order to identify them, I would use numbers instead of names as the least liable to confusion. b. I would number them from one up, of each family, which would render them easy of identification.

REV. M. MAHIN (Ind.)—a. There ought to be uniformity, so that all would understand just what is meant. b. If we were starting anew some other name might be better than "queen" for the mother-bee, but I doubt whether any other name can be substituted for it without too much trouble and confusion. As for the progeny of the queen, etc., when located in a hive, "colony" seems to me as good a name as we can find.

G. W. DEMAREE (Ky.)—a. To make our bee-literature comprehensible to the reading public, I answer yes. b. Well, now, you suggest a problem, a real head-swimmer! The mother honey-bee, and her brood or family, if she could read our ancient and modern bee-literature—well, she would surely "scratch her head" in wonderment to know who she and her family was, and is, and "where she was, and is at." The unfortunate royal old mother, with her single family, is called by the learned moderns a "colony"—that is an indefinite number of families, and while quietly and peaceably at work in her domestic hive-home—she is called a "swarm"—commotion in the air or on the earth; and sometimes she is called a "shook swarm," and a "shaken swarm," or a "brushed swarm," and all this while the poor old slandered mother with her family is quietly domiciled in her hive-home. When the writer was a young man—50 years ago—the old men of those days called the old mother "king," and her brood, a "gum of bees," and they were nearer right than are our hifalutin, educated

shookers, and shakers, and swarmists, and colonizers. Well, I believe the mother honey-bee with her brood would be satisfied with the name of "hive-hold of bees."

Contributed Articles

Alfalfa for Honey—Second Mating.

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

FEW of us appreciate the remarkable productiveness of alfalfa, and its importance as a forage plant, or its promise as an aid to the bee-keeper. I just saw in the paper that three carloads of bees had been shipped the past week from California to Nevada. This means that, confronted with a honey-dearth in California, the bee-keepers had cast about, and noting the unoccupied alfalfa-fields of Nevada, they had bethought themselves to hie thither with their bees in hopes to secure a crop despite the California drouth. One of these bee-keepers was no less a personage than our old-time friend from Illinois, J. M. Hambaugh.

I have wondered much of late if we are utilizing the alfalfa pasture to the limit in our own State. We know that in this part of our State if the rainfall is scant, or is untimely in its fall and distribution, we are sure to be confronted with a honey famine. We also know that where alfalfa is grown, there the flowers and nectar-secretion are independent of rainfall, as this plant is grown in many sections entirely by irrigation, and so is as little disturbed by peculiarity of season as any honey crop known to man. I think that the honey product in the great San Joaquin Valley is very sure, and that comes largely from this source. In many parts of Southern California there are fine alfalfa fields that are unused by apiarists. Who knows but what if these were utilized the bee-keepers could get a good honey product without the great expense of moving bees by the expensive way of the railroads?

It is worth while to study into this marvelous plant somewhat, as it is of such importance to our bee-keepers. In some respects it is unique among all plants. In the first place it roots very deeply. I have actually seen its roots reaching down 10 feet, and have heard of them stretching down for 20 feet in search of water and other food. It is plain to be seen that in this wide reach they come in touch with a vast deal of fertility, and use, or may use, abundance of water, if it is to be had at all. In California the soil is rich, fertile, and productive away down, often for many feet. Dig a well or any pit, or grade off the top soil and we often grow as fine a crop on this lower soil newly exposed as we grow on the topmost soil. Thus ours is the soil for alfalfa. If we can only get the water alfalfa will do wonders in our region.

And what a crop alfalfa is! Think of growing, in extreme cases, 10 crops in a single season! Six or seven crops in a season is the average in case of a good stand in a good section. Often two tons per acre per cutting are secured. Thus it would be possible, I suppose, to secure, in a single season, 20 tons of hay per acre of this excellent hay. Is there any other crop that any one knows of that reaches anywhere near this great accomplishment?

Of course this means an immense amount of water. It takes an inch of water to an acre to grow alfalfa. While an inch to 10 acres is often as much as the orchard can claim, and as much as it can get. We see, then, in regions where water is very valuable it is tremendously expensive to grow this crop. Few know or realize the amount of water that it

takes to produce one pound of dry matter. It averages 325 pounds, and in case of alfalfa reaches more than 400. This is the water that the plant pumps up from the earth and passes off through the foliage. In this way a maximum crop of alfalfa uses over 400 tons of water per acre. This is the equivalent of a six-inch rainfall. Think, then, what happens when from 6 to 10 crops are grown in a single season! Verily, alfalfa has been rightly called a real water-toper. This makes it evident that alfalfa may be discarded as too expensive a crop where "water is king," as it is in all the region of Southern California. In locating, then, the bee-keeper who is to rely upon alfalfa for his forage, must see to it that there is an abundance of water. I doubt if alfalfa will continue as a crop in any section where water has to be pumped. In case the water comes too near the surface so that this wonderful crop will grow without irrigation, or in case there are great irrigation ditches, or, again, if there are never-failing artesian wells, then we may hope for continuous fields of alfalfa, and may safely locate our bees in that region.

There is another point that the bee-keeper should understand. Alfalfa will not do well unless the roots reach down many feet. Thus, if there is a calcarious hard-pan—as is very likely to occur in arid regions like Colorado, Nevada, Arizona, and California—within two or three feet of the surface, then it will never answer for growing alfalfa. There must be a deep, pervious soil in any region that is to make a success of alfalfa.

One other point is worth attention. The alfalfa is often cut before the bloom is out long. In this region the best growers cut the first crop of the season before it blossoms at all; else the plants get too coarse and the hay is second quality. It must be fine and leafy, especially to give the best results in the dairy. After the first cutting, it is usual to leave it till it is about one-third through the blossoming season. Thus, of course, the honey season is cut short some by this early cutting. There will, however, be much of this bloom at all times in regions of extensive alfalfa culture.

Los Angeles Co., Calif.



Description of the "Centennial" Hive.

BY J. L. STRONG.

BY request I will try to write a description of the large hive, as seen in the view of my apiary, on page 449. For a name I call it the "Centennial." It is 13 inches deep by 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ long inside, and 17 inches wide. The width can be varied to suit the fancy of the apiarist. The comb frames rest in a rabbet similar to the Langstroth frame, but no bee-space above; this is provided for in the section-case and slatted honey-board.

The top piece of the frame is 1 7-16 inches wide, with insets or scallops to admit the bees to the sections; it has a gain or slot cut in each end. The center one rests on wooden pins in the rabbet, to prevent it from sliding, when the division-boards are pressed against the frames.

The board that separates the sections from the brood-chamber is made of strips 5-16 inch thick, cleated on the inside to preserve the bee-space, and is pressed against the frames as we enlarge or contract the brood-chamber. This division-board is perforated to admit the bees to the sections on either side.

The rear board is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, perforated to admit the bees to the sections. This board is nailed permanently, with an extension of 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches to receive sections.

The hive is provided with three movable sides that can be lifted out, to see the glazed sections as they are being filled.

The cap is simply a box rabbeted on the lower edge to

shut over the hive. This hive was designed for a non-swarming hive, and is as near that as any hive I have ever seen. Side-storing is not popular with bee-keepers generally, but I find bees working freely in side sections when the colony is strong and other conditions are favorable; and when the weather is hot side sections take the preference.

This hive is not patented, and any one is at liberty to make and use it.

Page Co., Iowa.



The Prolific Rocky Mountain Bee-Plant.

BY D. W. WORKING.

I ONCE told the Editor an amazing story of the number of seeds produced by a single Rocky Mountain bee-plant—*Cleome integrifolia*. He dared me to tell the story for the American Bee Journal. Subsequently I made another count, the result of which was even more amazing than the first. I do not happen to have my notes at hand, and dare not give the figures from memory; but one of these fine days, after the frost comes, I mean to count again. Then look out for the story. At present I have to deal with another matter—the number of blossoms on a single plant at a particular time.

Those who are familiar with our cleome know that it is a progressive plant. Just now it is in all its glory of purple bloom, dashed with pink and magenta. But my memorandum book has this entry for June 24th: "Bee-plant beginning to bloom." And it will blossom and yield honey after the first light frosts of September. At the top of the cluster new flowers continue to open to sun and bee after the pods below, which testify to the first flowers, are ready to drop their ripened seeds.

The flower-clusters of cleome are as much as four inches in length in exceptional cases, with a diameter nearly as great. More often they are about two inches in diameter, with a length about a third greater. At the top of the cluster the individual flowers that are to be appear as round-topped buds; and there may be from 10 to 25 of them in various stages of development. Around and below these promises of sweetness are arranged the open flowers and the dying blossoms with tiny green pods arising from their hearts. Further down are the larger pods, some of them several inches in length.

A few days ago I noticed an especially symmetrical bee-plant standing beside the road. There were taller ones near, some of them with larger flower-clusters. This plant had the shape of the old-fashioned straw bee-hive of the pictures, or of the typical oak-tree, and was a mass of bloom from the ground to the top. I thought it a fine type of cleome in the open.

Since making mental note of this particular plant I have been watching for better ones. I have seen thousands that are taller, hundreds with larger flower-clusters, and a considerable number that seemed to have as many individual flowers in bloom. A drive of four or five miles this morning showed me acres of the plant that were musical with the hum of the thrifty honey-makers. A quarter of a mile from home I stopped and cut my typical cleome. (Of course I felt just a little like a robber; but there are more plants left than enough to supply the bees.)

Then came the measurement and the count. This particular plant was just four feet tall. Its greatest diameter was four feet and nine inches; and the transverse diameter was four feet. By actual count, there were 183 flower-clusters. I did not try to find the largest of these; but the largest one of the eight counted had 36 separate flowers open to the inspection of any curious old-maid bee that might have come along before eight o'clock this morning. The smallest of the eight

had seven open flowers. The average (discarding the fraction) was 23.

A simple problem in multiplication is all that is left. If the average of the eight counted clusters is an average of the entire number of clusters on the "bee-tree," that particular cleome plant had 4,209 open flowers at one time—the morning of Wednesday, August 10, 1904.

I could estimate the number of bees that might visit such a plant during a single day, or during the two months of its blooming period; but I will refrain, and leave opportunity for the curious reader to exercise his imagination to such an extent as he may be inclined. The "boomers" of ginseng are not able to make half so alluring a showing as I could make for cleome, if I should try. But I have promised to refrain.

Arapahoe Co., Colo.

Convention Proceedings

Report of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association, Held at College Station, Tex., July 5 to 8, 1904.

REPORTED BY LOUIS H. SCHOLL.

(Continued from page 584.)

"THE 4x5 SECTION SUPER AND ITS ADVANTAGES," was taken up by H. H. Hyde, who said that it was fast becoming the standard section. Being taller than wide it looks nicer, and having a large comb-surface it looks larger to the customer, and would bring a better price in the markets. In connection with this section he would use open separators. He used the Hyde-Scholl fences, and would recommend their use first, last, and all the time. They have been tried and improved for several years, and have proven to be advantageous in many ways over the old-style or the fence separators commonly put on the market by manufacturers. These fences will now be manufactured by all the leading manufacturers of bee-keepers' supplies, and can be obtained of them. The Hyde Bee Co. ordered last year 15,000 sections fitted with these separators. As the season was too far advanced at the time they were received, and honey was not coming in favorably, there were only about 3000 filled.

Udo Toepperwein said that undoubtedly the Hyde-Scholl fence was superior, as he sold more of that kind than any other last year, the bee-keepers making special calls for them. If he should judge from what bee-keepers have said about them, they must be a good deal better than the other fences. The demand for Hyde-Scholl fences has been so great that he will have to have all of his super arrangements fitted up with such fences from now on. He said that he found them to be the best sellers of any style he had.

W. H. Laws said that the production of section honey in Texas was of the utmost importance at the present time, and that it should be thoroughly ventilated at this meeting.

Mr. Hyde agreed with him on this, as there are now so many bees kept in Texas that we must produce section honey as well as comb honey in bulk and extracted.

During an average year it is all right to produce only bulk comb and extracted, as there is not any likelihood of an over-production of these two. But during an extraordinary year when there are heavy flows everywhere, it is an

advantage to have section honey as well as the others. This works admirably, too, as the production of fancy section honey can not be done during a moderate flow, but it can be done during the better seasons. Therefore, we should have our surplus over bulk comb and extracted in section honey during a good year, while we do not need the section honey during a less favorable one.

A vote to the effect that the 4x5 section be endorsed as the standard section to be used in Texas was put, and resulted in 7 votes for and 6 against it, but after a reconsideration and a long discussion it was decided that the Association had no right to adopt any style of section, or any other kind of hives or supplies as a standard, and that every member was allowed to use the hives and fixtures he wanted to use, therefore the vote was ruled out.

"NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL INCREASE" was taken up by Willie Atchley. For the experienced bee-keeper artificial increase was better, but the novice would better depend upon natural swarming for his increase. If one has the experience he can make the cheapest increase in the fall during an inferior honey-flow. This will give him good, strong colonies the next season.

If natural swarming is depended upon, the bees swarm during the flow of white honey, and this causes a loss of surplus.

Z. S. Weaver gave the experience of a neighbor who tried to increase his apiary artificially. He did this in the fall, during the month of October, when there was no honey coming in, and of course he lost nearly all of the bees.

Another case is the one of the bee-keeper who tore his bees all up in the early spring for early increase, so that the colonies would be strong by the time of the honey-flow. He divided the colonies, and put the brood-combs in the new hive with a frame with a two-inch foundation starter between each comb. The same was done with the combs in the old hives. The result was most disastrous.

Mr. Hyde does not know when it is the best time to make artificial increase. Sometimes it is better done in the fall, and again better in the spring. There are several ways of doing this very cheaply. The first is to make the increase in the fall. Take good queens, divide the colonies and build them up with the brood-combs. That is, if there is a fall flow, and they will build up good and strong for the next year's honey-flow. The second way is to have the colonies strong in the fall with plenty of honey and good, laying queens, so that there will be lots of early brood in the hives in the spring. As soon as these become very strong, combs of brood are drawn from them and nuclei made. These are then built up. The third way, and a cheap one, is to use the weak colonies for increase instead of running them for honey. There are always some colonies in the apiary that are too weak to amount to anything as honey-gatherers, and these can be used more profitably in making increase. Divide them up into three or more, and build them up with full sheets of foundation. The next year you will have a lot of strong colonies for the honey-flow. In this way the weak colonies are worth more than if used for storing colonies.

Mr. Laws said that he had all of his bees out in the woods, miles away, and that he could not depend upon natural swarming for his increase. He wants a non-swarming race of bees, but has not got them yet. He can make his increase much more profitably in an artificial way. He tries to prevent swarming as much as possible, first, by giving plenty of room, and second, if they get too strong for this he draws brood-combs from them and makes nuclei. These he builds up, and it is a cheap way of making increase, as it is done while he prevents swarming.

In that time of the season, when the queen has laid all

the eggs for bees that are necessary for that honey-flow, he resorts to "shook swarms." With this method all of the bees that are useful for that flow are shaken into the new hive and made to store the surplus. The brood is then used for increase and placed on a new stand, as it is not needed in the old colony.

He made 200 colonies of increase by simply drawing brood-combs from the upper stories of strong colonies and replacing them with full sheets of comb foundation. The brood-combs are then used in making nuclei by using 5 or 6 combs of brood to each, and filling up with full sheets of foundation.

All this increase is made with little cost. If the new colonies were not made the old ones would have swarmed and would have stored no honey. Then being out in the woods, and nobody to watch for the swarms, both the swarms and the surplus would have been lost.

The meeting then adjourned until 9 a.m. the next day.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

A committee was appointed to secure a better rate, and better transportation of honey. Complaint was made to the effect that shipments were delayed at points for a month at a time sometimes, and that honey did not reach its destination until after several months. This committee is to try to secure a better express and freight rate, and see if shipments can not be made in more rapid time. Also, to see if a special rate for drop shipments by express could be obtained. Much honey would be shipped by express if a lower rate could be obtained. This would mean rapid shipments from the producer to the consumer, and if such a rate could be obtained of the express people it would throw much business into their hands.

It will also be tried to get a commodity freight-rate for honey in car-load lots.

L. Stachelhausen, Will Atchley, and H. A. Mitchell are the Committee on Transportation.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Jno. W. Pharr, W. E. Crandell, and F. J. R. Davenport, to draft a petition and have it signed by every bee-keeper to the effect that we urgently try to get better foul-brood legislation and sufficient funds at the next meeting of the legislature. Committee to report later.

Udo Toepperwein requested that the bee-keepers all help to make the aparian exhibit at the coming International Fair at San Antonio, this fall, one of the best that we have ever had. There will be several hundred dollars offered for premiums, and over three hundred have already been put up. Several hundred will be subscribed for by the leading business firms of that city, besides the regular premium funds of the Fair Association. Therefore, all the bee-keepers should do their best to make this a grand exhibit.

It would be well to state here that the Fair Association of San Antonio has taken a greater interest in the bee-keepers' exhibits matter than any other Fair Association that we know of. They have this matter at heart, and are doing all they can for the bee-keepers. So the bee-keeper should appreciate it and make his exhibits. It would be well to let Mr. Toepperwein know what you will have to exhibit, so that he can engage room for it accordingly.

H. H. Hyde announced that the annual meeting of the Southwest Texas Bee-Keepers' Association would be held at San Antonio during the time of the Fair this fall, and urged all bee-keepers to be present. As they are nearly all going to the Fair some time while it lasts, they could arrange it so as to be there during the time of this meeting, which will be announced later. The railroad fare will be very low, and all should try to attend.

The St. Louis Fair bee-keepers' exhibit, and what had been done, was thoroughly gone over by Louis H. Scholl,

the apiarist of the experimental apiary at the College and Secretary of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association. He said that he had tried hard to get up a creditable exhibit from Texas, and had spent much time in writing to the bee-keepers of the State for their co-operation, but to no avail. They took too little interest in a matter of this kind, and instead of the State of Texas having the best and largest bee-keepers' exhibit there, it has nothing to show for what it is bragging about. After making several attempts to get up a good exhibit the matter had to be dropped. It is hoped that at another opportunity like this there will be more interest shown in the matter, and that Texas will be there to show her sister States that we are really what we claim to be. We can show that we have a good many things down here.

(Continued next week.)

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Yellow Sweet Clover Seed.

DEAR MISS WILSON:—I noticed in the Sisters' column where Mrs. A. L. Amos speaks about yellow sweet clover blooming in May. I thought it would just suit me. What I would like to know is where I could get some seed.

Osage Co., Mo.

PAUL S. BONNOT.

Any leading seed dealer ought to be able to supply you. It might pay some one who has the white or yellow variety of sweet-clover seed, to advertise it in the American Bee Journal.

Unfinished Sections—Wholesaling Extracted Honey—Snakes and Bees—Virginia as a Honey State.

We have now 60 colonies of bees, all in good, healthy condition. We have taken off about 1000 sections, and extracted over 17 gallons, mostly clear and light colored.

Last spring we had over 100 "go-backs"—partly filled sections. Some soured. Mr. Highet thought the bees would clean out all the old honey before they put in the new. On taking off those sections I find them very dark, and of a queer flavor. I thought perhaps it was from dandelion, as there were quantities of flowers at that time.

1. What shall I do if folks don't like the flavor of that honey? Would it be best to feed it to weak colonies in the fall?

2. What is the best way for me to put up extracted honey to wholesale, if I can't retail all I have here?

3. Do snakes eat bees? I find them under the hives—garter snakes.

4. Is Virginia a good honey State?

Cook Co., Ill.

MRS. BERTHA A. HIGHET.

1. It is a very dangerous thing to put honey of objectionable flavor on the market, as it spoils your reputation. Some one will be sure to say it is adulterated. Some that accept it as genuine honey will conclude that they do not like honey as well as they supposed, and therefore will not care to buy any more. You would better do almost anything with it rather than sell it.

It is possible that the honey stored in the sections is dandelion, although it is seldom that the bees store any surplus from this source, as it comes so early that it is all used up in brood-rearing, for which purpose it is of great value.

In any case, it was a mistake to use sections that had been left over winter with honey in them. The soured honey would be left in the comb to spoil that which was added, and even if it was not soured it would be granulated, and the least particle of granulated or candied honey in a section will have a bad effect on the rest.

The thing that should have been done was to have had the sections cleaned out dry by the bees last fall before it had time to granulate.

Your plan of feeding the honey to weak colonies is probably all right, for the "queer taste" is not likely to make it unwholesome for the bees. Then the comb can be melted up. Or you can melt up the whole business, let it get cold, take off the cake of wax, and use the honey for cooking, unless you object to the flavor. If it is sour it will make vinegar, one to three pounds of honey being used to the gallon.

The term "go-back" is not applied to unfinished sections left over winter and used the following season to induce the bees to start work in the supers—these are called "baits." When supers of sections are taken off with the corner or outside sections not entirely finished, these unfinished sections from a number of supers are put in a super and returned at once to the bees to be finished, and these are the ones that are called "go-backs."

2. Perhaps in 60-pound cans, although all depends upon your market.

3. Snakes are found under hives, and sometimes in them, probably because of shelter, and it is not likely that they do any harm, unless it be to frighten the bee-keeper.

4. It is not specially noted as a great honey State, although there are no doubt plenty of good honey locations.

Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

RETURNING AFTERSWARMS.

The rule for returning afterswarms twenty-four hours after will probably work nicely a great many times. I think, however, that when the swarm-fever rages its worst, it sometimes won't work at all. Hardly time enough for the excited minds of the little creatures to get level, and plainly not time enough for things at home to settle to one queen. Hive them in a temporary hive and set the same right by the door of the old hive. Shake them home about four days later. Sometimes afterswarms occur in times of such severe dearth that they have to be fed to keep them from absconding. Page 500.

CLEANING SECTIONS ON WIRE CLOTH.

How about cleaning sections of propolis by rubbing them over coarse wire-cloth tightly stretched? I'm one of the "don't knows" on that till I see it tried once. Rather afraid it's a lazy man's invention—calculated to do rapid and easy work, but never a first-class job. Also should expect it to fail totally when the weather is hot. Page 501.

COOL NIGHTS AND COMB-BUILDING.

Now perhaps that's so. Some localities and weathers such that comb-building is largely prevented by the coolness of the nights—and yet the honey comes in quite lively in the middle of the day. This would furnish an innocent reason for the harvest of extracted honey being very much larger than the harvest of sections. So we mustn't always scowl at such a report and say: "He snatches out his stuff long before it gets to be honey." Maybe he's innocent as a babe, after all. Page 501.

SWARMING AND IMPORTED QUEENS.

Even if Italians of the first generation from Italy are a little less inclined to swarm than our home stock, there don't

seem to be any practical way to realize much on that fact. Can hardly afford to keep all our colonies supplied with imported queens. The seeming quality might be—might be imagined to be—only because queens having taken a very long journey seldom lay with maximum rapidity afterward. Page 502.

THE CHUNK-HONEY BUSINESS.

It's an "illigant" berating Mr. G. C. Greiner gives the chunk-honey comet on page 503. But the comet most likely will keep swishing right along the heavens, with its "irregularities" of tail and head, just as if not a word of objurgation had been hurled at it. Sad. But we don't have to offer chunk-honey to the customers to whom we wish to sell sections.

ROOMY UNCAPPING-BOX.

That roomy uncapping-box of H. G. Sibbald's makes me feel covetous. I neither have a very roomy uncapping arrangement nor room to place as roomy a one as I have. Page 513.

EXTRACTED VS. COMB HONEY CONSUMPTION.

When a city uses only 700 pounds of sections to 14,000 pounds of extracted it shows that excellent missionary work in favor of the latter has been done—and that the missionary inside the can is not a hypocrite, as said missionary has been known to be. Page 515.

ADVICE ON BEE-BOOKS AND BEE PAPERS.

Have a bee-book and take a bee-paper—more than one of each if possible—you're all right, dear Boss, to ring the changes on that vigorously and oft. But shall I tell you what has just popped into my mind? Perhaps the vice of having both *and not reading them* is more frightfully prevalent than most of us have any idea of—just merely glancing at the paper when it comes, and leaving the book on the shelf time out of mind. I even suspect that systematic effort to make "subscribers" into "readers" would eventuate in more profit than the same effort to make non-subscribers into subscribers would. Who'll join the class? Who'll join the class—of those who promise to read their text-book through again within six months? You see, if they do that they'll read the paper better; and if they do that they won't drop off the list—and "penny saved better than penny earned," you know. Page 515.

THE FLIGHT OF BEES.

Nothing can be told by that bee in the engine cab. First time it got entirely clear of the air-friction of the train it undoubtedly disappeared like a flash. At first thought, hawk 24 miles an hour and robin 38 seems an absurd mistake. If dog went 24 and rabbit 38 how soon would he catch him? Nevertheless small birds (many kinds, I think) are often seen chasing the hawk, presumably in revenge for eating their nestlings. They thump his back, pull his feathers, and circle 'round in a way that puts in many more rods to the furlong than the hawk can. Page 516.

Dr. Miller's Answers

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.

Queen That Was Probably Killed.

On or about June 1 I had a prime swarm issue. I hived them and in hiving lost the queen. The same day I gave them a frame of brood and they reared a nice queen. She laid about five frames full of worker-eggs, and about two weeks ago she disappeared and has not returned. What became of her, and why did she leave the hive?

VIRGINIA.

ANSWER.—I don't know. It is not likely that she left the hive, more likely she was killed in the hive. Sometimes a queen is accidentally killed by the bee-keeper; sometimes a small swarm of strange bees enter and kill the queen; sometimes bees ball their own queen when frightened, and may kill her.

Wintering Bees on Sugar Syrup.

Will bees winter successfully fed entirely on syrup made of granulated sugar? About how many pounds of syrup will an ordinary colony consume from Oct. 1 to May 1?

MINNESOTA.

ANSWER.—Yes, many colonies have been thus wintered, and sugar syrup is better than some kinds of honey, but not better than good honey. About 22 pounds of best granulated sugar will answer. The best way is to feed early equal quantities of sugar and water. It is none too early to feed now. If fed later a thicker syrup must be made, 5 pounds of sugar to 2 of water.

Was It Foul Brood?

Last October a friend of mine told me that his bees had been inspected by a foul-brood expert, and foul brood discovered in one of his best colonies. The inspector advised him to have the hive burned, bees, combs, and all. I asked permission to inspect it before it was destroyed, as I had never seen a case of foul brood, and wished to learn how to distinguish and treat it. My friend gave the colony to me, and I took it to my farm, placing it one-half mile from my own apiary of 14 colonies. I did not examine it for some time, but when I did I found the hive full of bees, brood and honey, with no sign of disease that I could see. I examined them again in April, and found everything all right. I did so several times after that, and it seemed to be very prosperous. May 25 I removed it to my own apiary, and May 26 it cast a fine, large swarm, which I saved. Eight days later another swarm issued, and this, too, I saved. About 30 days later I inspected the 3 colonies, and found both swarms in fine condition, and the prime swarm had the hive filled and was ready for the super, but the parent colony was in bad condition, with little honey, not very many bees, and dead brood in all stages. The uncapped brood had both ends turned up, and everything had a bad look, but there was no bad odor. I shook the bees into a new hive on clean foundation, and they went to work with renewed energy, and the queen (which appeared to be a good one) was soon laying; then brood appeared with no sign of foul brood.

I boiled every part of the old hive, also the combs, honey, brood, and some bees that were just hatching. I have since put the hive together and repainted it, and am going to use it.

I do not think it was foul brood, but whatever it was it was carried over from last season, and only broke out when the colony was reduced by excessive swarming.

What do you think was the trouble? and do you think it is apt to appear again? The combs in the foul-broody hive were very old.

KANSAS.

ANSWER.—It doesn't seem that it could be foul brood, and yet it will not do to be too positive. Even genuine foul brood seems to disappear sometimes when a good flow of honey is on, only to reappear later. If it turns up again, your best plan will be to send a sample of the brood to General Manager France, together with a dollar for membership, if you are not already a member of the National Bee-Keepers' Association.

Burr-Combs and Propolls—Bee-Space Between Supers.

My two chief sources of trouble in getting a satisfactory crop of comb honey during the three years I have been experimenting, are burr-combs between the tops of brood-frames and bottoms of section-holders, and propolis between the top of sections and honey-board. Taking the last-named trouble first, I sometimes found propolis filling the entire space— $\frac{1}{8}$ inch—from the top of the sections to the honey-board.

First I tried cutting strips of heavy white paper and tacking them down on the top of the sections (leaving the bee-way open at each fence). The next day I wondered what white stuff the bees were carrying out, but never imagined it was the paper, so you may judge of my surprise when I looked into the super on the third day, and found nothing left but the tacks. I am now using oilcloth, and find that gives better results, but I want something better.

Why is it necessary to construct the super so that we

have a bee-space on top of the sections? When oilcloth is used on top there can be no bee-way. Why have any? It seems to me that if the upper edge of the super were planed off so that the honey-board would rest evenly on top of the super and sections, there would be little propolis there.

In regard to burr-comb, I use the Langstroth hive, 8-frame, with Hoffman frames and $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch top-bar. Each super I put on seems to be worse than the preceding one. In taking a super off last week there was so much burr-comb that frames and all came with the super.

I am trying a Danzenbaker hive this year for an experiment, and I find no burr-combs there at all. Is this your experience?

MASSACHUSETTS.

ANSWER.—I thought I had had in my time some bees that scored high as storers of propolis, but I never had anything that would fill a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch space over sections. (It may be said in passing that a $\frac{3}{8}$ space over sections is rather large; $\frac{1}{4}$ is usual. But it would not help the glue question to have a smaller space.) I don't know of anything likely to help such a case unless it be a change of bees, and there is a marked difference in bees as to propolis. Oilcloth over sections will make some difference, but the bees will thrust a lot of glue under the oilcloth on the edges of the sections. If you plane down the super so as to have no bee-space on top, it will be much the same as with the oilcloth; you can hardly make so close a fit that the bees will not push propolis in the crack. Besides, if a board fits down tight on the sections, you will be sure to kill many bees unless the work of covering is so slowly done as to be intolerable.

I have used oilcloth, also wide frames in which the wood fit close down upon the sections, and much prefer to have nothing touch the tops of the sections. The little glue that is spread over the tops—generally only late in the season, and less than in either of the other ways—can readily be scraped off.

The burr-comb problem is more difficult to manage. Burr-combs will gradually accumulate between top-bars as time goes on—the Danzenbaker probably the same as the others when older—and there may be more or less building between top-bars and anything placed over. If you will take the trouble to clean the burr-combs from between top-bars in spring, there will be little trouble with burr-combs over them. The trouble will be aggravated if the bees are crowded for room. If your bees are good honey-gatherers, and you try to limit them to two supers at a time, you may count on burr-combs galore. A space not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch over top-bars and between supers, plenty of super-room, and cleaning up each spring will meet the burr-comb nuisance perhaps as well as anything else you can find.

Italianizing Vicious Bees.

I have handled bees for over 12 years, but have never seen any so vicious as some I now have. I wish to Italianize them this fall. How can I "subdue the brutes" long enough to hunt out and kill the grand "head center" of all their meanness? Tobacco won't subdue them—as soon as they can breathe they are "up and at it" again. I believe they have the longest stingers—if not tongues—of any bees I ever saw—ordinary summer clothes are no protection. They are great workers. I have just taken off some honey, and my right wrist is big enough for two. I've handled some very cross bees, but these take the cake—also the plate. I hate to own up beat, but I reckon that's about the size of it.

NEW YORK.

ANSWER.—I hardly know. You might try chloroform. Or, try this: Move the hive some distance from its stand, setting on the stand another hive containing perhaps a frame of brood so as to catch the returning field-bees. In about two days the fielders will all have left the hive, and the younger ones will be more ready to listen to reason. When through manipulating them, return the hive to its old stand, allowing the old bees to join the colony. You might also try spraying thoroughly with very weak syrup.

FROM MANY FIELDS

Bees Not Doing Well.

I commenced the season with 9 colonies of bees and increased to nine, and have taken off about 100 pounds of comb honey. They don't seem to be doing much at the present time.

Long may the American Bee Journal flourish. I give it credit for most of my success in bee-keeping.

Mrs. C. W. SNYDER.
Logan Co., Ill., Aug. 11.

A Report—Instructing the Public.

My crop is pretty fair. I have 2200 pounds of honey so far from 34 colonies, spring count. My success is due principally to using empty combs. (It has been too cool for comb building). Much of the comb honey would not grade No. 1 in Chicago, but dark honey goes just the same here as the snow-white, if it is not too dark. I will have a good demand here for honey.

I think we should give serious thought to the matter of instructing the public as to the value of honey. There are thousands of would-be honey consumers who never saw a modern beehive, and it is easy for them to believe that bees would not store honey in square boxes as white as snow. When even professors in chemistry who are paid by the people, make such bungling mistakes as to give out to the world that comb honey is manufactured, what can be expected of the great mass of people who have never seen a bee-paper nor a modern beehive?

Prof. Allyn says that he found comb honey on the market, which, when analyzed, was shown to contain glucose, and which was flavored with formic acid. Bees' honey always contains formic acid, and as the honey is predigested it always contains glucose, or grape sugar. But that glucose is entirely different from the commercial glucose. The word glucose should not, however, be used in any newspaper in connection with honey, as the public will not understand that the chemical term glucose, used for grape sugar or part predigested nectar, is entirely different from the filthy stuff that is used in syrups. But the glucose found by Prof. Allyn was just what is so valuable in honey, as is also the formic acid.

When we remember that honey is so favorably spoken of in the Bible, and is a food that is as an all-wise Creator has intended it to be, we can only conclude that we are doing the public a great favor in urging its daily use. Nowadays the people want to know the "why" of things, and it is right that they should, as they are very much imposed upon in many ways. Every bee-keeper should contribute a little in informing the public of the real value of honey. If he would do this, which he very easily could by distributing pamphlets and using the local papers, we would need have no fear of a glut in the market, nor would we have any use for a honey exchange. There are a great many people who believe that comb honey is manufactured and it is the snow-white sections of snow-white



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Read what J. I. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says: "We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter, 50 chaff hives with 7-in. cap, 100 honey racks, 500 brood frames, 2,000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives, etc., to make, and we expect to do it with this Saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalog and price-list free.

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8-Frame 1 1/2 STORY Hive for \$1.

This hive is rabbed at corners; is the best \$1 hive made. No. 1 Sections, \$4; No. 2, \$3.50. Shipping-Cases, 12-lb., \$8 per 100; 24-lb., \$13; 20-lb. Danzy, \$10; without glass, 50c less per 100. Dove-tailed Hives, Foundation, Smokers, etc., CHEAP. Send for List.

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The 20th Century Poultry Magazine.

15th year, 32 to 64 pages. Beautifully illustrated, up-to-date and helpful. Best known writers. Shows readers how to succeed with poultry. 50 CENTS PER YEAR. Special introductory offers: 10 months 25 cents, including large practical poultry book free; 4 months' trial 10 cents. Stamps accepted. Sample copy free. POULTRY SUCCESS CO. Dept. 17, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, or DES MOINES, IOWA.

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The Rural Californian

Tells all about Bees in California. The yields and Price of Honey; the Pasturage and Nectar-Producing Plants; the Bee-Ranches and how they are conducted. In fact the entire field is fully covered by an expert bee-man. Besides his the paper also tells you all about California Agriculture and Horticulture. \$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents. Sample copies, 10 cents.

THE RURAL CALIFORNIAN, 218 North Main Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL. Please mention Bee Journal when writing

Queens FOR THE FALL TRADE! You will need them in order to have strong, vigorous colonies next spring. We want to sell them to you. Tested, \$1; 6 for \$5. Untested, 75c; 5 for \$3.25; 10 for \$6; 15 for \$8.25; 25 for \$12.50; 50 for \$23.50; 100 for \$45. Give us your order. We guarantee safe arrival. Address,

New Century Queen-Rearing Co. JOHN W. PHARR, Prop. BERCLAIR, TEXAS.

35A5t

honey, which lead them to believe it. I have no fault to find with fancy honey, but people should be informed as to how we are able to get the bees to store it.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Knox Co., Ill., Aug. 13.

Don't Like Honey-Dew.

We have taken off some honey, and have had nearly 100 pounds of black, nasty-looking "stuff" that some "old-timers" call "honey-dew" honey. We have sold it all, but we don't like it.

MRS. H. H. HUNT.

Hardin Co., Iowa, Aug. 11.

Bees Winter-Killed—A New Start.

I had poor luck with my bees last winter, but this summer I have taken a new start, and hope to do better. I had 30 colonies last summer, and they all winter-killed but 4. I now have about 10 colonies.

I find a great deal of valuable information in the American Bee Journal. The song, "The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom," is very beautiful. It is new here, and takes well.

J. L. SIMPSON.

Rock Island Co., Ill., July 8.

Poor Season.

This has been a poor season for me so far. I put 60 colonies into winter quarters, and only took out 13 in the spring. They have not swarmed any this year, nor have they stored over 25 pounds of honey. I wintered them on the summer stands. EDWIN WARD.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Aug. 18.

King-Birds and Other Birds that are Enemies to the Bee.

I have kept bees for 25 years or more. I keep them because I like the bees, and also the honey. I believe my family consumes as much honey as the majority of families of six, and as for myself I very seldom eat a meal without it.

I do not understand that statement, page 541, in regard to finding no bees in the stomachs of king-birds. They do not eat the bees, but they do kill hundreds of them. I have often watched them catch as many as 20 or more. Then I would shoot the bird. But I couldn't find a piece of a bee in the stomach. If you will watch the birds closely you will notice that they drop the bee after tearing it in two and getting the honey-sac. I kill every king-bird that comes on the place. Now, don't take it from this that I don't love birds, for I do. I put up boxes for bluebirds and wrens to build in, and we always have plenty of them. In the winter time we always feed the redbirds, and they come for the food as regularly as chickens.

On a cold, wet day last spring, when scarcely any bees were flying, a red-bird alighted on one of the hives. I watched it, and at first thought that it was picking up dead bees, but upon making a closer examination, I found that it was catching live ones. I chased it away, but it came back every time. It stood on the alighting-board, catching the bees as they came out, then flying up on a hive and eating them—or at least, I thought it was eating them. It caught so many that I finally

QUEENS!

We now have a good supply, ready to mail, stock is hardy, all our outyards wintered on their summer stands, right near bleak Lake Erie; our present strain is extra prolific and fine workers. Hurry in your orders as we shall soon unite for winter. Prices of Golden or 3-band:

	1	6	12
Select.....	\$.75	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.50
Tested.....	1.00	5.00	9.00
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Straight 5 Band Breeders.....	5.00		

35Atf BELLLEVUE, OHIO.

This Lightning Lice Killing Machine

kills all lice and mites. No injury to birds or feathers. Handles any fowl, smallest chick to largest gobbler. Made in three sizes. Pays for itself first season. Also Lightning Lice Killing Powder, Poultry Bits, Lice Murder, etc. We secure special low express rates. Catalog mailed free. Write to us.

CHARLES SCHILD, Ionia, Mich.

A CHANCE to get FINE ITALIAN QUEENS.

Beauty and utility. None better.

J. F. MICHAEL R. I., Winchester, Ind. 23Dtf Please mention the Bee Journal.

Diseases of Bees.

I have a positive cure for black brood, pickled brood and bee-paralysis, and have no doubt same treatment will cure foul brood.

Send for particulars to

HENRY ALLEY, WENHAM, MASS.

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IT PAYS

to order your

Bee-Supplies & Winter-Cases

NOW, while we can serve you PROMPTLY, and get them at BOTTOM PRICES.

R. H. SCHMIDT CO., Sheboygan, Wis. 27A26t Please mention the Bee Journal.

QUEENS!

For the Rest of the Season.

3 and 5 banders, each, 60 cents; 6, \$3.50; doz., \$6.80. Having caught up with orders I am now able to send queens by return mail. This ad. will not appear again. Remit by money order to

DANIEL WURTH, KARNES CITY, Karnes Co., TEX.

TENNESSEE QUEENS

Daughters of Select Imported Italian, Select Long-Tongue (Moore's), and Select Golden, bred 3 1/2 miles apart, and mated to Select Drones. No impure bees within 3 miles, and but few within 5 miles. No disease; 31 years' experience. All maimed queens replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Price before July 1st. After July 1st.

	1	6	12	1	6	12
Untested.....	\$.75	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.50	\$.60	\$ 3.25	\$ 6.00
Select.....	1.00	5.00	9.00	.75	4.25	8.00
Tested.....	1.50	8.00	15.00	1.25	6.50	12.00
Select Tested.....	2.00	10.00	18.00	1.50	8.00	15.00
Select Breeders.....						\$3.00 each

Send for Circular.

JOHN M. DAVIS, Spring Hill, Tenn.

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Providence QUEENS prove their Qualities THE HIGHEST.

Now is the time to requeen your colonies for next season's service.

A circular on request.

LAWRENCE C. MILLER,
P.O. Box 1113. PROVIDENCE, R. I.
31A6t

QUEENS Either 3 or 5 banded — ITALIANS —

Warranted Queens, \$1.00 each; 4 or more at the rate of \$9.00 per doz. Quality, purity of mating, safe arrival and reasonable satisfaction guaranteed. No disease. Your patronage solicited.

CHAS. M. DARROW,
Route No. 1, Milo, Mo.
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BINGHAM'S PATENT Smokers

25 years the best. Send for Circular.
25Atf T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Italian Queens That are HUSTLERS.
My crop last season was about 40,000 pounds of honey (nearly half comb) from 210 colonies, spring count, and increased to 280 colonies, which shows my bees are hustlers. Queens from this stock by prompt mail: Untested, 75c each; Tested, \$1.00.
33A3t N. STAININGER, Tipton, Iowa.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

ITALIAN QUEENS, BEES AND NUCLEI.

Choice home-bred and Select Imported Stock. All Queens reared in full colonies.
One Untested Queen.....\$.65
" Tested Queen.....90
" Selected ".....1.10
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" Comb Nucleus (no Queen).....1.00
Imported Queens from \$3 to \$5
All grades ready now. Safe arrival guaranteed.

For prices on quantities and description of each grade of Queens, send for free Price-List.
J. L. STRONG,
204 East Logan Street, CLARINDA, IOWA.

WE SELL ROOT'S GOODS IN MICHIGAN
Let us quote you prices on Sections, Hives, Foundation, etc., as we can save you time and freight. Beeswax Wanted for Cash.
M. H. HUNT & SON,
BELL BRANCH, WAYNE CO., MICH.

BEE-KEEPERS!

We manufacture **SECTIONS, NO-Drip SHIPPING-CASES**, and are dealers in

Bee-Keepers' Supplies.
Write for low prices and catalog.

AUG. LOTZ & SON,
24A17t CADOTT, WIS.

VIRGINIA QUEENS.

Italian Queens secured by a cross and years of careful selection from Red Clover Queens and Superior Stock obtained of W. Z. Hutchinson. I can furnish large, vigorous Untested Queens at 75 cents; after June 15, 60c. Tested Queens, \$1.00; after June 15, 75c. Write for discount on large orders.

CHAS. KOEPENEN,
22Atf FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

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Marshfield Manufacturing Co.

Our specialty is making **SECTIONS**, and they are the best in the market. Wisconsin Basswood is the right kind for them. We have a full line of **BEE-SUPPLIES**. Write for **FREE** Illustrated Catalog and Price-List.

THE MARSHFIELD MANUFACTURING CO., Marshfield, Wis.

DITTMER'S FOUNDATION

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE,

Has an established reputation, because made by a process that produces the **Clearest and Purest, Richest in Color and Odor, Most Transparent and Toughest**—in fact, the best and most beautiful Foundation made. If you have never seen it, don't fail to send for samples. Working wax into Foundation for Cash a specialty. Beeswax always wanted at highest price. A full line of **SUPPLIES**, retail and wholesale. Catalog and prices with samples free on application.

E. Grainger & Co., Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents in Canada for Dittmer's Foundation.

GUS. DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

Prompt Shipments Our Specialty.

If you want your orders filled within 24 hours, send them to us. We have the largest stock in Michigan, and can ship at once. Beeswax wanted at highest market prices.

LEWIS C. & A. G. WOODMAN, Grand Rapids, Mich.

shot it. I couldn't find a bee in its crop, but found 85 dead bees on the hive. It was after the honey. I believe an expert entomologist would have said that that bird had eaten no bees.

My father used to shoot king-birds when I was a boy. After he shot the older ones we caught the young ones for pets, but found they would eat nothing but bees.

As to king-birds keeping hawks and crows away, I'll admit they fight them a good deal, but don't keep them away. I always shoot the hawks and crows, and destroy their nests. I think any one is foolish who does not kill the birds that eat bees, especially if he is rearing queens.

I don't believe chickens eat bees, for my bees are close to the chicken-yard. I have often seen the bees carry one that couldn't fly and drop it down among the chickens, but I never saw them eat one yet. H. B. TERRI.

Aug. 15.

A Little Mixed-Up Bee-Talk.

Whel, I have took the Amerikan bee paper a long time, and I've been seen a good many bee-keepers have been riting up about ther bees, so I thought as my bees are doen all rite I'd rite some to.

My Ant Martha learnt me somewhat about riten and spelen long ago. I do remember that was a long time ago. I will never forgit poor Ant Marth. Things come to a feller for good some time.

I dont just read all thats in the bee-paper, as I am a little slow at readen, and some things I dont understand very wel, but mayby you see mayby it will all come to me some time.

About the big letters some places Ive forgot where to put them and perids and comos if Mr. York or else Editor (now if I dont spel it rit its that way in the Bee Journal) what I was goen to say mayby one of you would fix that all rit.

I notis Mr. Davenport rites good about bees. Hes in my same state. Wonder if he is any relasion to that Davenport in N. Y., who says he haches chicken eggs in bee-hives. Now I want to say to every body when you want to hach chicken eggs or turky eggs dont try to let the bees have a hand in it. It will do everybody good to remember that. Now, when I try to take honey to extract some times I find the queen, or king some say, up there and then its lots of young bees comen, so I've got a job on hands in place of taken honey. They got queen-excluders to keep the queen down, and I've got that, but sometimes I get careles, and sometimes I don't know it is, but I've notised they always take ther eggs where the queen is. Its funny, but of course its natural, that is what shes ther for to see about that. The good way to do is be very careful to not let it hapen, but when it does hapen don't git mad.

Whel, I must close, but if I had more time I would tel about my nabor. He has some bees to. A few days ago he wanted me to help him out about how he lost a queen. He said when he looked one time they had queen cels, and he saw they had eggs (some times I say nits, but I gues thats rong) that they had eggs and larks. And another time when he looked the cels was purty

well gone and no eggs, so the queen was gone. I told him the chances was she had swarmed. But he didn't want to think so. Of course I couldn't help him much. Any way, if they were mine I think he wouldn't need to worry about it for awhile; maybe it will turn out all right. It's a good way I think to reason on things, and then take it as nice as you can. Anyway I think so. Well, as I said, now I will close.'

CHARLEY PLACID.

Todd Co., Minn., Aug. 13.

A Hoosier at the Fair.

Aug. 2, myself and wife started for the World's Fair. Having been a bee-keeper all my life, I did not fail to see the honey exhibits as well as other displays.

We took a Mason jar of lemon juice, well sweetened, and had all the good, cool lemonade we could drink, by putting a little of the juice in our cup and then filling it up with the ice-water furnished on the cars. In the same way we had plenty to drink on the grounds, and when returning home.

Sweet clover was in blossom along the way through Illinois, but I don't think it amounted to much.

Of the honey exhibits, I came across only one, and that was in the Agricultural Building—that of Emerson Bros., of California. They had extracted honey in cans and round bottles, and comb honey in one-pound sections and in glass globes. The comb was arranged in 4 pillars.

In the West annex of the Horticultural Building I met Mr. Danzenbaker and wife with a display of Root's goods, consisting of extractors, smokers, foundation machines, observatory hives, bee-literature and the Danz. supers. Mr. D. showed me some comb honey just from North Carolina in the 4x5 plain sections—nice, clean, no propolis and no scraping, each one weighing just a pound. He also explained the merits of smokers and how to remove brood-frames from his hives.

Across the aisle Senator G. W. Swink, of Colorado, had a large display of alfalfa honey. The comb was in 4 1/4 bee-way sections, over 3000 pounds. Quite a lot of it was in slabs, being built in the Langstroth brood-frames. Bell jars looked enticing filled up hexagonally and in all shapes. Large stars of comb honey attracted everybody's attention. The extracted honey was put up in Powder jars, globes and cans. But what particularly pleased me, and what every bee-keeper ought to see, was the beeswax. One pyramid of cakes weighed 700 pounds, the bottom cake alone weighing 150 pounds. There were wax apples, corn, lions, horses, roosters, etc., plaques of leaves,

If you want the Bee-Book

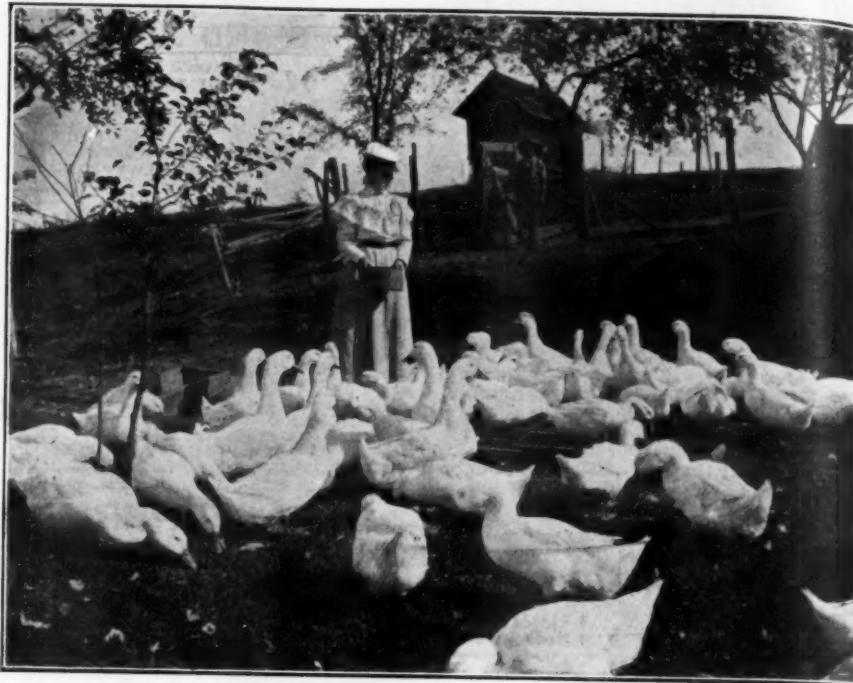
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FOR SALE.

Breeding stock from the Cloverhook strain of Rankin-Pollard Imperial Pekin Ducks. Also White Wyandotte Pullets and Cockerels (Duston strain). Also White Holland Turkeys, imported stock from Canada; non-roaming, hardy and prolific.

MISS FRANCES ELLEN WHEELER,

Cloverhook Ranch,

CHAZY, NEW YORK.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

The Novelty Pocket-Knife.

Your Name and Address on one side—Three Bees on the other side.



(THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.)

Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The handle is made of transparent celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the subscriber, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a long time, with proper usage.

Why Own the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the "Novelty" is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the "Novelties," your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be notified of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid for \$1.25, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$3.00). We will club the Novelty Knife and the Bee Journal for one year, both for \$2.00.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

Please allow about two weeks for your knife order to be filled.

Chicago, Ill.

flags, buildings, etc., made of beeswax.

Many of the States did not have their aparian supplies up yet, and others were just coming in. But I am sure by the time the National Convention meets in September there will be more to see. Even as it is, it would pay any bee-keeper to go and keep himself abreast of the times. Outside the apicultural exhibits we saw and enjoyed many things that will be a pleasant remembrance to us for many days.

EVAN E. EDWARDS.

Madison Co., Ind.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

National at St. Louis.—The annual session of the National Bee-Keepers' Association for 1904 will be held in September, at St. Louis, Mo.

Sept. 27 and 28 will be devoted to Association work and its interests. We expect many prominent foreign bee-keepers to be present on these days.

Sept. 29, National Day.

Sept. 30, Inspectors' Day. Twenty bee-inspectors from all over the United States and Canada are counted on to introduce and discuss "The Diseases of Bees," etc.

Mr. N. E. France will exhibit, in the Convention Hall, a large map of the United States, Canada, Cuba and Europe. Each State and Country will have a shelf attached to the map with a one-pound sample of each kind of honey produced. Many other exhibits of special interest will be shown.

We expect to see the largest gathering of bee-keepers ever held in this country. A more detailed program will appear later.

GEO. W. BRODRECK, Sec.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Missouri.—The Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association will meet Sept. 26, in St. Louis, in the same hall to be used by the National Bee-Keepers' Association. Further particulars later. Arrangements are being made for our accommodation by C. P. Dadant, in connection with the National Association.

Wakenda, Mo. W. T. CARY, Sec.

Wanted.—The Western Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the Court House at Galesburg, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 20. All who are interested in bees are cordially invited to attend. The convention will begin at 9 o'clock a.m., and last all day. E. D. WOODS, Sec.

J. E. JOHNSON, Pres.

WANTED

Fancy Comb Honey from White Clover, in no-drip cases, at once. State your lowest price for SPOT CASH, the average weight of honey per comb, all definite and final in first letter. We answer mail and pay for goods promptly. Plenty of references if desired.

C. M. SCOTT & CO.
1004 E. WASH. ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
34Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Some new honey is on sale; No. 1 to fancy white comb brings 12@13c; so far the demand is of a slow nature. Extracted, good supply, and white grades sell at 6@7c; amber, 5@6c, according to kind, quality, flavor and package. Beeswax, 28c.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 19.—The tone of the comb honey of this year's stock is becoming stiffer, producers claiming it to be not so plentiful and therefore ask higher prices. I quote fancy white comb honey from 15@15½c.

Extracted is showing no change. Amber, in barrels, 5½@5½c; in cans, ½c higher; water-white alfalfa in cans, 6½c; fancy white clover, in barrels, 6½@8c. Beeswax more plentiful, brings 28c per pound. C. H. W. WEBER.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The honey market is in a very unsettled condition; or, rather, we might say that the absence of any demand practically makes no market. As a general thing, we do not look to see a demand until from the middle of September to the first of October. By this time, cooler weather creates a certain demand. Prices at this time are, therefore, practically normal. The very finest thing is bringing 16c and from that down. Stocks are coming in very slowly, but that is to be expected at this time.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—A few lots of new comb honey have arrived, but not enough to establish a fixed price in quantity lots. We do not expect large receipts before the second week in September, and will not be able to give definite quotations until that time. Extracted honey is in fairly good demand at unchanged prices.

Beeswax dull and declining. Market price being now 27@28c. HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 11.—The supply of honey is increasing. The demand is improving. The market here to-day is \$2.75, but we look for it to go higher next month on account of the short crop of honey this season in this section. Extracted slow, 5½@6½c. Beeswax good demand, 30c. C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Honey demand improving some now. Receipts of new crop are light as yet, but we hear of quite liberal offerings at country points, indicating lower prices later when the "behind time" fellows get their crop ready. We quote fancy white, 16@17c; A No. 1, 15c; No. 1, 14c; mixed and buckwheat, 12@14c. Extracted, white, 7@7½c; buckwheat and mixed, 6@6½c. H. R. WRIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Some comb honey has been arriving in this market the last week, but hardly enough to fix the market price. Everything depends on the crop, which is still uncertain. Some few sales made of fancy comb at 16@17c; No. 1, 14@15c. Extracted honey arriving freely and selling at 7@8c for fancy white and 6@7c for light amber. Beeswax, 26c. We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission.

W. M. A. SELSER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 12@13c; amber, 9@11c. Extracted, white, 5½@6c; light amber, 5@5½c; amber, 4@4½c; dark amber, 3½@3½c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 28@30c; dark, 26@27½c.

Market is quiet, and for other than choice to select is not favorable to the selling interest. There is not much water-white honey offering, but considerable of amber grades, and scarcely any inquiry for ordinary qualities.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

When consigning, buying or selling, consult
R. A. BURNETT & CO.,
199 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

**\$10,000 WE HAVE JUST COMPLETED
OUR TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR
BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLY MANUFACTURING PLANT**

—and are ready to do business. Write us for leaflet showing our special Hives and prices. It is the greatest bargain you ever saw.

Mondeng Mfg. Company,
147 Cedar Lake Road,
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Comb and Extracted
HONEY
On Commission.

Boston pays good prices for a fancy article.

F. H. FARMER,
182 Friend St., BOSTON, MASS.

WANTED — COMB HONEY, WHOLESALE.

Will buy your crop outright, cash at your depot anywhere in the U. S., if price and quality are right. We have salesmen in nearly every market in U. S., but buy only through Thos. J. Stanley, Manzanola, Colo., our honeyman who spends the season in the West superintending our apiaries and looking after Western car-loads of honey. Address us there direct, stating what your honey is gathered from, what grade, the average weight of section, how packed, color, etc.; quantity, when you can deliver, and lowest cash price per pound properly crated and delivered to your depot. Would like to know about what the freight rate to your nearest city. We believe that our purchases are larger than any other firm or association. Yours for business, **THOS. J. STANLEY & SON,**
29Atf MANZANOLA, Otero Co., COLO.

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WANTED

FANCY COMB HONEY

In No-drip Shipping Cases.

Also AMBER EXTRACTED
In Barrels or Cans.

Quote your lowest price delivered here. WE REMIT PROMPTLY.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.,

No. 51 WALNUT ST.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WANTED--HONEY

EXTRACTED AND COMB.

Mail sample and state price expected delivered Cincinnati.

Queens Now Ready to Supply by Return Mail
Golden Italians, Red Clovers, Carniolans,

Price for Untested:

Six, \$4.00.

One, 75 cents.

Twelve, \$7.50.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.

C. H. W. WEBER,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Office and Salesrooms—2146-48 Central Ave.
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**PERFECT GOODS!
LOW PRICES!**

A Customer Once, a Customer Always.
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BEE-SUPPLIES

OF ALL KINDS.

(Been at it over 20 years.)

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